(Shri B. Krishna Mohan)

ter to take the matter very seriously, take it up with the U. S. administration and see that the screening of the film is banned.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam, this is a grave matter. The Government of India should take immediate steps and raise the issue with the US Government.

—

REFERENCE TO THE HUMAN SACRIFICES IN ORISSA

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am bringing to the notice of the Government of India, through you, about the human sacrifices made in Orissa. Only in June, three school children—minor boys—were killed by killers and their blood was poured on a deity and till now no clue has been found. Madam, let me tell you, this is the 160th human sacrifice in the last six years and all the culprits—most of them—have gone scot-free. The worst part of it is, Orissa is one State in the country where rape cases are the maximum, dacoities are the maximum, robberies are the maximum. This is not what I am saying. Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha stated it in the last session. This is the law and order situation. Sometimes it is only one. Last year four children were killed, and the *Times of India* reports that the Crime Branch is still on the lookout for the killers. Now, these three children were killed in June. The killers were on the lookout for an expectant mother. The newspaper report says that before the expectant the blood poured on the head of the deity. the bodies of these three children were found and this was stopped. This is the situation prevailing there. Through you, Madam, I would urge, let the Government of India depute the CBI or the Crime Branch or any intelligence branch so that such things do not recur and exemplary punishment is meted out to the culprits. Thank you.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): This is a very serious matter.

—

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Near-breakdown of Telephone System in Major Cities due to Rains

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, I call the attention of the Minister of Communications to the situation arising out of the near-breakdown of telephone system in major cities of the country due to rains and the action taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Madam Deputy Chairman, during heavy rains water seeps through those of the underground cables which suffer damage earlier on account of digging activities, largely by public utilities. The damages suffered during dry season do not, by and large, affect the cables but during rains water gets into the damaged cables which affects the telephones.

This is a phenomenon which occurs year after year, although progressively various steps have been taken to reduce this malady. These measures include:—

(i) pressurisation of cables which enables detection of faults even during dry season and its rectification.

(ii) use of Jelly filled cables which are more tolerant to ingress of moisture.

(iii) patrolling of routes to identify likely damages.

(iv) laying to cables in PVC pipes embedded in cement concrete ducts to physically protect the cables.

The intensity of rains during 1985 has been high in some cities. In Bombay, towards end of June, 1985 there were heavy rains and water logging. In one of the buildings in Bombay having three exchanges the water level rose to about five feet. The power supply also got disrupted and a number of telephone lines were affected. Many parts of Bombay were water logged for a number of days. In Calcutta there were sharp north-western showers repeatedly in the last few months causing severe damage. Delhi also experienced very heavy rains in the recent past.

Due to various measures taken, the number of faults in the major cities during the rainy season of 1985 has been, by and large, lesser than the previous years.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Madam Deputy Chairman, the story of the telephone system in our country is a never-ending tale of woe and, I am sure, despite this having been brought for discussion and debate in both the Houses of Parliament repeatedly, session after session, whoever be the Minister, things have not improved. I was very much hopeful that with the advent of Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha, the honourable Minister, who is a friend of mine—this is not a reflection on Mr. Gadgil the earlier Minister—things would improve. But, unfortunately, despite his quiet efficiency which he always exudes, even he has not been able to do anything about the very badly shaken up Indian telephone system. Mere platitudes, Madam, will not work. The Communications Department has suggested that nearly Rs. 13,000 crores should be the outlay in the Plan. I do not know, with the difficulty of resources, what the Planning Commission proposes to do. But, unfortunately, there is no use of blaming the system, there is no use of blaming the men, there is no use of blaming anyone because it just happens that telephones in India do not work.

Madam, I think, despite making a net surplus of about Rs. 440 crores in 1983-84 and a much higher figure in 1984-85, nobody goes through the rich revenue which the Telephone Department gets in our country. It is not as if the Department is working at a great loss or anything like that. But then, unfortunately, what happens is that there is no motivation perhaps among the officials or engineers or linemen or there is something grossly wrong with the system or there is absolutely no planning or there is lack of coordination. Madam, it is not as if people in the country do not know that we have some two or three seasons, the summer season, the rainy season and other seasons that we have in our country. So, what prevents the Telephone Department from gearing up on medium-term and long-term basis.

They have got the Hindustan Cables. These people are making polyethelene sheets and jelly-filled cables which the Minister has also referred to. The technology as far as this is concerned is not that new or anything like that. It is about five or seven years old. In fact, there is much newer technology like the optical fibre technology which the Hindustan Cables is now taking as star baby. The obsolescence in electronics and communications is so much that we should always be ahead of time. Therefore, I strongly feel that there is something grossly wrong with the strategy, the planning, of our Telephone Department.

Last year, when the rains came, in all the areas including the Rashtrapati Bhavan the telephones went dead. This year in Bombay more than 10,000 phones went dead, and some areas completely went without communication. But, of course, as the Minister himself says, this year it has been

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan]

slightly better, and I hope the things will improve much more in the years to come.

But, unfortunately, Madam, as is the experience of everybody including yourself and, I think, the hon. Minister, the maximum revenue for the Indian Telephone Department is by wrong numbers. For every one call you have to make, you have to dial, at least three times and get through wrong numbers and dial the fourth time to get the correct number. This is the experience of all. As far as the Telephone Department is concerned, Mr. Mirdha will be in an unenviable position because the entire house including his own partymen and he himself will be perhaps against the Telephone Department because we are not able to get through. There is something grossly wrong.

The Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore is making seven lakh instruments every year based on a technology which was available in 1948. This is the confession of the Managing Director of the ITI himself.. What prevents you? Now the liberalised electronic policy has been announced. Now you are having sufficient resources and also we have got a dynamic Prime Minister who understand these things. Communications are so vital for a developing country, particularly in this era of INSAT and this and that, and if you do not gear up your communications and your technology to suit the modern day, I do not know what else you can do. In fact, Madam, Mark Twain, once when he was not having his tongue in his cheek, said, "A country which refuses to learn from another, is doomed for ever to remain backward." This is one of the non-quixotic statements which Mark Twain made. I really do not know whether you will take a lesson from this.

Then, secondly, apart from the wrong numbers, there is another point. There are two-and-a half million subscribers in our country. Half the time, whether there is rain or no rain, the phones are dead. Otherwise, sometimes when you make a phone call, you get into conversation of two other persons who are talking about the state of the nation or the fashion or about pulses or God knows what, and then you run into a running dialogue with them. They do not understand that unless all of them disconnect at the same time, the lines will not get released.

Secondly, you also have the problem of getting the lines held up and perhaps, for the telephone system in the country including the Delhi phones, they feel, allright. But, if the rains come, they will use it as an excuse and see that the lines remain dead for ever. Finally, because of the hold up, the STD bills go up and I am very sorry to say that the matter which I raised in this House in 1981 about the phone which I had in South Avenue, that matter is still not attended to by the Department. So, atleast, administratively, you can find out, apart from giving a short reply, what is going wrong with the system any why this is so. Secondly, as far as the rains are concerned, I am very happy that Mr. Mirdha has recently written to several State Chief Ministers and others and the Governments to coordinate in this digging business. Formerly, they used to have a lot of publicity for this "dial before you dig", so that the Municipalities the Electricity Boards, the Telephone Department and the road people, all of them coordinate before digging. One of the major complaints is that when the other services dig, they just tamper with the telephone cables or make some slight damage. This is not noticed during the normal time and when the rains come, water seeps through and causes damage. So, you should have a special alert aquad for this "dial before you dig" business and also your engineers and maintenance men should constantly be on the alert to see where the roads are be-

ing dug to see that your telephone cables are not damaged and one most important thing is that you should up-date the technology and think, two years or five years later, even in the light of this, instead of of course, you can step up on the polyethylene sheets with the jelly filled thing but the optical fibre project, you should try to have more attention to see that the Telephone Department is improved. Madam, before I just conclude, I would only like to tell him something about the functioning of our Madras Telephone. System which was quite good before as compared to Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay but now, in the last two years, it has become one of the worst telephone system in the country. The officials, I do not want to name them, right from the General Manager downwards, they have developed thick skins. I do not want to use stronger terms like comparing them to four legged wing but they have developed so thick skins that just like rain water going on these animals, these people they just do not bother.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that these cables had developed these thick skins.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Instead of them, the cables should develop. You are right Madam, instead of these men have developed. When Members of Parliament phone them to represent their grievances or the public grievances, they said, Sir, you can go and complaint to the minister to rectify your phone. What can we do? We do not have the equipment. We do not have this thing. The Telephone Advisory Committee is there consisting of members drawn from various provinces and also Members of Parliament and others are there. The function of this Committee is to meet and actively consider the grievances of the public and also consider some special connections temporary connections and other things but as far as the General Manager of Madras Telephone is concerned, to him, Telephone Advisory Committee is just one of those redundant things and he does not bother about it and the manner in which the General Manager answers the questions in the Committee, leaves much to be decided. When that is the example set by the General Manager, imagine, what the Divisional Manager and other Managers, what is the respect they will have for the members of Committee whether they are MPs or not and even for more newspapers and other priority categories there, phone connections are not being given. Even my own colleague, Mr. Jone is here. He is the Editor of leading Tamil Magazine "THAI" i.e. called Mother and four other newspapers. He had applied for phone four years ago and not even one telephone has been connected on a priority basis. Atleast, you should instruct that in genuine cases, the General Manager should function properly and also request, apart from maintaining the telephone, please instruct your officers to see that they extend utmost courtesy to the public and to the grievances of the public.

With this, I would like to request the Minister to see that this never ending problem is atleast looked into during his time and he gives a very good name to the Indian Telephone in the years to come.

श्री प्यारेलाल खंडेलवाल (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, टेलीफोन आज के युग में एक आवश्यकता होती जा रही है और इसका देश में फैलाव होता जा रहा है। देश का कोई भी हिस्सा, चाहे तहसील हैडक्वार्टर हो और चाहे ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर हो, ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर टेलीफोन न पहुंच गया हो। लेकिन जैसे जैसे टेलीफोन का विस्तार होता जा रहा है, टेलीफोन की शिकायतें भी उतनी ही अधिक मात्रा में बढ़ती जा रही हैं। उपसभापति महोदया, इसी सदन में कई बार यह शिकायत न केवल माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा बल्कि बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के मंत्रियों के द्वारा भी की गई है कि टेलीफोन रोज खराब हो

[श्री प्यारेलाल खंडेलवाल]

जाते हैं और घटों तक टेलीफोन लगाने के बाद मिलता नहीं है । पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की हालत यह है कि हम टेलीफोन लगाते हैं और किसी और को लगता है और किसी का ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : लगता तो है कम से कम ।

श्री प्यारेलाल खंडेलवाल : लगता भी नहीं है । लगाते हैं और किसी को और नम्बर मिलता है किसी दूसरे का । कई बार मेरा टेलीफोन पी० शिव शंकर यहां लग जाता है । यह जो गलत नम्बर लगने की बात है इसका असर टेलीफोन के उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ता है और उनको जबरदस्ती गलत नम्बर लगने का पैसा भुगतान करना पड़ता है । टेलीफोन विभाग की एफिशियेंसी का मैं एक उदाहरण आप को देना चाहता हूं । माननीय मिश्रा जी जरा नोट कर लें । जंतर-मंतर में कांग्रेस का कार्यालय था, जब कांग्रेस विभाजित नहीं हुई थी उस समय सिकन्दर बख्त कांग्रेस के महामंत्री थे । 1963 का टेलीफोन बिल सिकन्दर बख्त के पास इन दिनों जा रहा है कि वे उस बिल को चुकाएं जबकि टेलीफोन नम्बर जंतर-मंतर कांग्रेस आफिस का था लेकिन अब उनके पास बिल जा रहा है कि वे पैसा चुकाएं यह एफिशियेंसी टेलीफोन विभाग की है । टेलीफोन विभाग के अधिकारियों से जब बात की जाती है तो उनसे जवाब मिलता है कि क्या करें हमारे पास स्टाफ की कमी है । ऐसा कहा जाता है कि डेढ साल से सरकार ने भर्ती पर पाबंदी लगा दी है । अब अगर एक तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि हैंड्ज की कमी है और अभी माननीय मंत्री जी का जो स्टेटमेंट है उसमें कहा गया है कि स्पेशल दस्ते नियुक्त किये जा रहे है । मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य के माध्यम से चार बातें उपाय के रूप में सुझाई हैं उसमें एक बात तो यह है कि सम्भावित टूट-फूट का पता लगाने के लिए केबिल मार्गों पर गश्त लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके लिए आपने जरूर आदमी नियुक्त किये होंगे अगर किये है तो कितने नियुक्त किये गये और कहां कहां नियुक्त किये गये ? दूसरी बात जो कि चौथे नम्बर पर आपने कही है कि बाहर टूट फूट से बचाने के लिए केबिलों को सीमेंट कंक्रीट डक्ट्स में अंतः स्थापित पी०बी०सी० पाइपों में डालना । आपने जो डक्ट्स लगाए है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली बम्बई जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में कितने किलोमीटर तक आप बिछा चुके हैं। सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में टेलीफोन की शिकायतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं छोटे शहरों की बात तो मैं छोड़ देता हूं । ट्रंक काल्ज की हालत यह है कि आप एस०टी०डी० नम्बर से टेलीफोन लगाइये या ट्रक काल बुक कीजिए, घंटों टेलीफोन नहीं मिलता । मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल को एस०टी०डी० द्वारा टेलीफोन लगाने में घंटों लग जाते हैं, डायल करते करते अंगुलियां दुखने लगती है लेकिन नम्बर नहीं मिलता । यही हाल ट्रंक काल का है । मेरा अपना निजी अनुभव है । आप ट्रक काल बुक करवाए तो घंटों नम्बर नहीं लगेगा लेकिन ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिनका टेलीफोन पांच मिनट में हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने में लग जाता है। सामान्य उपभोक्ता का नम्बर नहीं मिलता है । आप इस बात की जांच कराइये । टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारी ट्रंक काल लगाने के बाद उपभोक्ताओं से कितना पैसा लेते हैं। मेरे पास इस बात के निश्चित प्रमाण हैं कि ट्रंक काल लगाने के बाद कर्मचारी उपभोक्ताओं के पास जाते हैं और जितने ट्रक काल दिन भर में वे जल्दी मिला देते हैं उसके हिसाब से वे पैसा वसूल कर लेते है । यह चीज़ दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप टेलीफोन विभाग की प्रतिष्ठा गिर रही है। उपसभापति महोदया, इसी प्रकार से कई जगह पुरानी मशीनें है जिसके कारण भी टेलीफोन एक्सचेज लगभग नहीं के बराबर काम कर रहा है। कई बार यह कहा गया है कि नयी मशीनें आ रही हैं, आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है अब यह कब होगा, कब नयी मशीनें आएगी लेकिन आज भी टेलीफोन विभाग में उपभोक्ता परेशान हैं । एक और समस्या है । जहां तक नये कनेक्शन देने की बात है इसके लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची बढ़ती जा रही है, नम्बर लगते जा रहे हैं । अगर आप के पास पहले मशीन

पर बर्डन ज्यादा है तो आप नये कनेक्शन क्यों देते हैं। अगर आप उनको नम्बर दे सकते है तो फिर उसमें विलम्ब क्यों करते है ? पांच-पांच साल की प्रतीक्षा के बाद भी लोगों को अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं मिले, लोग नम्बर लगा कर बैठे है। कई बार इसमे भी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। जिन लोगों को टेलीफोन का कनेक्शन का नम्बर पहले आना होता है उसके बजाय दूसरे लोगों को उनसे पहले मिल जाता है। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा कि टेलीफोन शिफ्टिंग मे काफी समय लगता है। मेरे पास भोपाल के एक नम्बर 72410 की शिकायत है। यह सेफ कस्टडी में रखा हुआ टेलीफोन था 1979 में और वह बेचारा फिर से टेलीफोन चाहता था। बारबार उसने लिखा, एक दर्जन रिमाइंडर दिये पर उसे अभी तक सेफ कस्टडी का टेलीफोन पुनः नही मिला है।

विधायकों को टेलीफोन देने में बहुत विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। वे जन प्रतिनिधि हैं लेकिन उन्हें टेलीफोन मिलने में बहुत समय लगता है। अगर उनकी एप्लीकेशन है तो टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट उस पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विचार करें यह मेरा निवेदन है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने यह सुना है कि दिल्ली और बम्बई में टेलीफोन विभाग को कारपोरेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि उसके लिए एक इन्टर डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी बनी है। अगर यह टेलीफोन कारपोरेशन बनने वाला है तो वह कैसे काम करेगा, इसका व्यवस्था क्या होगी, कैसे चलेगा ? कही ऐसा न हो कि आज जो परिस्थिति है टेलीफोन विभाग की उससे भी ज्यादा खराब हो जाये। तो इसको आप देखे और यह जो शिकायतें हैं जो हमेशा होती है आप कृपा करके ऐसा कदम उठाये कि अगली बार हम लोग कम से कम ये शिकायतें आपको न करें। एक बात और है कि जिन अधिकारियों को शिकायत करते है वे कभी नहीं सुनते हैं।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, I share the views expressed by my honourable colleague, Mr. Ramakrishnan. It is a painful paradox that when we conducted the NAM and the CHOGM, the delegates who attended the conferences applauded and congratulated the spectacular performance of our telecommunication system, within no time they could contact any part of the globe. Why then do our telephones not function properly? What is wrong? Where is the fault? We have the potential in our men. We have the technology. We have succeeded in launching our rackets. We have succeeded in space travel. Then what ails our telephone system? Why do they not work? Whenever we visited other countries, both developed and developing, the first and the foremost thing that attracts us there is their telephone system. Their telephones never fail. When we tell them that our telephones do not work at times and often we hear from the other side "wrong number", they say the word "wrong number" simply does not find a meaning in those countries. In our country every morning we start our routine expressing apologies to somebody or other on the other side of the telephone when they respond with "wrong number" we have to say, "Sorry, we have disturbed you in the morning." Every morning when we start our routine like this, we get frustrated. It is a disgusting experience. We lose our patience. I am not saying this just for the sake of speaking. This is the experience of the people everywhere in the country. I don't know what experience you might be having. What is the reason? I don't blame the Minister; I cannot blame him. The telephone system has been made a mess of. The planning Commission, the Finance Ministry, should allocate more funds to this department. They should get sophisticated cables, sophisticated equipment. Otherwise, the telephones will not work. As far as Madras is con-

[Shri V. Gopalsamy]

cerned, the telephone system is the worst affected there. Even during the dry season, the telephones do not work. It is better in Delhi. That is what I find. But it is not so in Madras. Beyond the optimum capacity installations have been made. That is one reason. Without finding the necessary equipment and material you give connections. I am from a particular area in Madras, Anna Nagar in Madras. In the whole area there the telephones do not properly work. If you want to book a trunk call, with great difficulty only you can book a trunk call. With great efforts and after ten or fifteen minutes of repeated dialling only you can book a call. But, Mr. Minister, I am sorry to say that if you want to cancel that call, you cannot cancel that call at all ! This is the experience and many times I myself have experienced this. You cannot get the trunk exchange or the Trunk Enquiries and you cannot know the position of your call. If you want to cancel your call, you cannot cancel it. You have to sit there for hours together and you cannot get that call. This is the experience we are having in most of the areas of Madras City. So, what are you going to do? Unless the telephones function properly, you cannot achieve much progress in any walk of life, in industry or in the trade. You have constructed factories and you have started industries. But the spinal chord of economic progress is the communications system. The first and the foremost thing that the Government do is to develop the telephone system and the communications system. Otherwise, you will be wasting your energy, you will be wasting your money and you will be wasting your time. This is the first and the foremost thing. Repeatedly we have been telling this. But no action has been taken. This is a very important issue. (*Time bell rings*). The whole Cabinet should consider this problem and more funds should be allotted.

Now, as far as Madras is concerned, I draw the attention of the Minister to the remarks made by Mr. Ramakrishnan, an honourable colleague of mine here. The officers really do not respond and they do not care at all. So, you do something to improve the telephone system. Otherwise you cannot achieve any progress at all. You are saying that we are galloping towards the 21st century. But, as far as the telephone system is concerned, you are marching, we are marching, towards the 19th century only. So, do something about it. Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mrs. Kanak Mukherjee.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): I will speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are speaking? All right. You have only two minutes because we are adjourning. Anyway, you start now.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Madam, Deputy Chairman, about the working of the telephone system, we have discussed this subject a number of times. But things have not improved at all. I do not know what would be the result of this discussion also.

Madam, we are hearing much about preparing ourselves for the 21st century. You have travelled abroad many times, Madam, and you have seen many foreign countries and you know that preparing for the 21st century means catching up with the developed countries, catching up with modernisation. You know from the developed countries that a perfect communication system is perhaps the first *prerequisite* for any sort of modernisation and development. But, here in our country, we have a telephone system, a communication system, which is not working practically. Today, we are discussing about the ineffectiveness of our telephones. It is not that they are not working because

of the rains. The telephones do not work here in any season, whether it is the rainy season or winter season or spring season. Our telephones do not work at all. Previously, they were not working in certain areas. Now, Madam, the ineffectiveness has engulfed the entire country. Even the telephone system of Delhi is not working properly.

Madam, even my telephone in the V. P. House is not working.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mine also.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: My colleague, Shri Chatterjee, also says that his telephone is not working. His telephone in the North Avenue area is not working. The telephones of the Members of Parliament are not working properly. How can you expect that the telephones 1.00 P.M. of the other members of the public will function properly? What is the main malady? That has to be probed. Otherwise, a simple reply to the debate, I do not think, is going to help the development of the telephone system.

Now, we are hearing talks about importing technology from Japan and also from France for modernisation of telephones. Previously also, the Cross Bar system was introduced. It was said that it will help our telephone system. Electronic exchanges and computerised digital system exchanges are being installed in various parts of the country. What is the result? In many places electronic exchanges and computerised digital system exchanges are working. Has the Government reviewed the effect of these exchanges? I think that it remains as it was ten years back or five years back. Rather it has been worsening because the technology is being imported without verifying whether that technology is applicable in our country. Our country has a different climate from that of France and Japan. It has a different environment from that of other developed countries. It has a different soil system. (*Time bell rings*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue after the Private Members' business from 5 P.M.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: In the meantime are you entering into the wireless age before the arrival of the 21st century? Then it will become telephone-less (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

—.—

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING THE 29TH JULY, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): With your permission. Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 29th July, 1985, will consist of:

(1) Consideration and passing of:

The Pondicherry University Bill, 1985.

The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill, 1985.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1984.

The State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(2) Consideration and return of the Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(3) Discussion on the 33rd and 34th Reports of the Union Public Service Commission.